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\$150, \$155, \$160, \$165, \$170, \$175,

\$180, \$185, \$190, \$195, \$200, \$205,

\$210, \$215, \$220, \$225, \$230, \$235,

\$240, \$245, \$250, \$255, \$260, \$265,

\$270, \$275, \$280, \$285, \$290, \$295,

\$300, \$305, \$310, \$315, \$320, \$325,

\$330, \$335, \$340, \$345, \$350, \$355,

\$360, \$365, \$370, \$375, \$380, \$385,

\$390, \$395, \$400, \$405, \$410, \$415,

\$420, \$425, \$430, \$435, \$440, \$445,

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the representation of the productions of

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nized, and many attempts have been made

to meet the want. The successive failures

which so invariably followed each attempt

in this country to establish an art journal,

did not prove the indifference of the

people of America to the claim of high

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the want and an ability to meet it were

shown, the public at once rallied with

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appreciated after it is bound up at the

close of the year. While other publica-

tions may claim superior cheapness, as

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volume can not duplicate the quantity of

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lithic illustration of American

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the satisfactory treatment of details, than

can be afforded by any inferior paper.

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body loves such a dog, and the portrait is

executed so true to life, that it seems the

veritable presence of the animal itself.

The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage tells that

his own Newfoundland dog (the finest in

Brooklyn) barks at it! Although so natu-

COME, LOVELY SPRING.

BY E. M. THORNTON.

Come, lovely Spring, with all thy flowers,

Primrose and violet come;

Sweet verdure, clothe again the bowers—

"Be, let us hear thy hum!"

And hark! shall leap and tongues shall

sing,

And welcome forth the new-born Spring.

Thus, even as Winter sternly departs,

Shall all our sorrows go;

There is the spring-time of the heart,

The spirit's genial glow;

The sun of Hope, with glorious ray,

Drive all the clouds of Care away.

[Pen and Pencil.]

THE SOUTHERN PROBLEM.

[Boston Commonwealth.]

We thought a good point had

been gained when Seward was able

to say: "No man who spelt negro

with two g's can hope to become

President;" but that test, compared

to what should be applied now, is a

"relic of barbarism." The rights of

the negro ought not to be an ele-

ment in the next Presidential issue.

The zero of eligibility in a candi-

date should be willingness to sign

a bill making it an indictable crime

with as severe a penalty attached

for its violation as for any other flag-

rant conspiracy—for any member

of Congress to propose any law that

refers directly, indirectly, or by any

possible interpretation, to the color

of citizens, excepting only such laws

as are necessary to remove local

disabilities already existing. That

should be the basis of eligibility of

a Presidential candidate. The first

point above that to indicate a rival

claim to public regard should be a

willingness to declare for equality

before the law if it sent the nation

to perdition.

When the news of our Bull-Run

defeat reached England, Lord Rus-

sell said the bubble of the Demo-

cratic had burst. The remark showed

him a fool in a double sense. Demo-

cracy was not on trial then, nor did

the war burst any bubble except that

of chattel slavery. We cannot

claim to have attained to a truly

Democratic government until it is

recognized as a crime to propose

class legislation. The negro should

not be an element in the next Pre-

sidential issue. Long before the

next election Sumner's dying aspi-

ration should be realized. When

shall we have a nation to be proud

of? Think that thirty-five hundred

men have been murdered for their

political opinions, in two years, in

a single State! A Democratic gov-

ernment powerless to prevent the

wholesale slaughter of its citizens

for political differences! What a

State; thousands escaping from

Georgia to Mississippi; a sentiment

abroad in the South which gets it-

self expressed by ruffian tongues,

"No more harm to shoot a nigger than

to shoot a bear;" fifty shot down in

The Louisianian.

S. T. RUBY..... Editor

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1875

All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to

H. A. COBBIN,

Business Manager.

New Orleans, Feb. 20, 1875.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the correctness of communications.

PERSONAL.

Bitter, partisan Democratic journal as is the New York World yet it cannot but speak well of Gen. Butler. It says: "Though not a distinct or graceful speaker, the moment his voice is heard the House fills. So suddenly do the gentlemen come in that it looks as if they had sprung from the floor. In domestic life no man could be more charitable, gentle and pleasing; he is a true friend, both in public and private. His memory is prodigious; he can examine, cross-examine, and sum up a case without taking a note. He is familiar with every branch of light and solid literature, and his wife, who is a beautiful reader, reads to him a great deal. By the charm of his conversation and his perfect courtesy of manner he becomes almost handsome. He has always lived quietly, extending hospitality to a few favored friends, whose recollection of that home before the beautiful daughter left it is one of the most charming pictures in the world."

Mrs. Dale, of Detroit, held a hot buckwheat cake over her husband's countenance for several minutes because he expressed his disapproval of free love doctrines. "This family must be run on an unsectarian basis," said Mrs. D.

Gen. Schenck's new work on "Draw Poker" is enjoying great popularity in the West. It is used almost exclusively by the courts in administering the oath to witnesses and swearing in the jury.—*Brooklyn Argus*.

The Beecher-Tilton literature has injured the sale of comic almanacs this year.

Twenty-six votes for "Giniral" Jackson, in the West Virginia Legislature this week, in the balloting for U. S. Senator, indicates that the mountaineer nut crackers of that section of our blessed Union still retain a lively remembrance of the original "ruthless disturber of State sovereignty."

"Ish," the able Washington correspondent of the Lexington, Ky., *American Citizen* writing of Senator Pinchback says:

"In the field of politics, in the interest of the Republican party, in the cause of right, of the weak against the strong; as a leader in his own State, and a man capable of reflecting political views throughout the country, Senator Pinchback has no rival. He has worked with an energy that knew no abatement, and is only equalled by his remarkable patience for the granting of his Senatorial honors, so well earned."

"In reply to certain alleged insinuations said to have been made by Mr. Frelinghuysen, Howe and Conkling, in allusion to his case, Senator Pinchback expressed his entire disbelief that any such ungentlemanly course had been pursued by either of the Senators. He evidently had reason for doubting the report, and Mr. Pinchback in a spirit of generous magnanimity and justice gave to those gentlemen the full benefit of the doubt, notwithstanding strong assertions against them."

"Senator Pinchback will wear his honors well; how deserving let his long untiring service in and for the Republican party attest, and his manly, patient, and unbroken confidence confirm."

In the course of his speech on Louisiana affairs, Senator West "countered" handsomely on the Democratic Senator from Ohio, as follows: "A magnificent vista of coming power has clouded the vision of some Senatorial aspirants for Presidential honors, but they will find that the attempt to make the American people believe that the man who led the hosts of freedom is now seeking to throttle their liberties will be regarded as 'the strictest bubble that ever filled an empty head' or a head over-crowded and distraught with ambition."—*National Republican*.

Our thanks are due P. E. Bechtel Esq., Secretary of the Senate for copies of the printed bills pending and passed that body, and for copies of the various published depart-

SENATOR PINCHBACK'S AD-MISSION.

The Senate's action on the motion of Senator Morrill of Maine to table the resolution seating Senator Pinchback is regarded in no sense as a settlement or disposition of his case. After an all night's session Wed. evening on the resolution of Senator Morton for admittance, the Republican majority on Thursday morning found that its continued consideration then would, with the debate and opposition of the Democracy, occasion doubtless the failure to pass the appropriation bill; Mr. Morrill, therefore, made his motion with the understanding that immediately after the consideration of said bills the case of Mr. Pinchback would be resumed to conclusion. We have every reason to know that the vote for his admittance will result favorably; twelve of those Senators who voted to table and Senator Morrill himself being known to favor admittance. While every delay with the present temper of the public mind is especially dangerous to Louisiana, its peace and security, yet Republicans need be assured that the end to a just recognition of loyal government here in the admission of Senator Pinchback is certain. Next week will determine the issue.

Fred'k Douglass with all his old time fervor and masterly precision has written a letter to the *National Republican*, which concludes referring to strictures made by the New York *Tribune* and the Washington *Capital* on the address of himself and other leading colored men to Congress and the country, which we republished last week: "In view of the violence at the South and the tone of many powerful presses in the country, I might be alarmed for the future, both for my race and for the country, but there are grounds of hope, and I feel their inspiration. The times are perilous, but there is a steady hand at the helm of our ship of state and a strong-handed loyal crew on deck. The party of freedom and progress is not yet disbanded. The loyal people, however much they be divided upon local issues, will, when the time comes for action, see to it that this Government shall be kept in the hands of loyal men, while there is enough of disloyalty at the South to require the presence of military force to stay the hand of disloyal violence."

What between the efforts of the Christian statesman known as our State Auditor, his organ the *Times* and Gov. Kellogg's ardent wishes, it will be hard indeed, if some basis of compromise be not determined, to allow the excellent Clinton to retain his place and its fat perquisites in the interests of "Ourselves & Co." The latest on *ditto* which the *Times* authoritatively mentions is the pensioning off of Lt. Gov. Antoine for a few months in a Federal office. His resignation or withdrawal from his present office and the selection in his stead as President of the Senate and Acting Lieutenant Governor of "an eminent Conservative who will harmonize existing difficulties." These "nice laid plans" are not at all barred from the disposition of the Louisiana case by Congress, or the little impediment of the will of a majority of the people in the election of Lt. Gov. Antoine. These are trifles which, with the power of prayer, the estimable Auditor proposes "to invoke" away.

AN APPEAL FROM COLORED AMERICANS.

THE 1ST OF MARCH APPOINTED AS A DAY OF Fasting and Prayer in the African Methodist Church—AN ADDRESS TO THE NATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 11.—In request of the colored clergymen, the Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church have fixed upon Monday, March 1, as a day of fasting and prayer, and issued an address to the American people pleading for the enjoyment of every civil and political right, and that they should be permitted to lead quiet and peaceful lives in all Godliness and honesty, with ample protection for their brethren in the South from the few bad men that oppress them.

THE ARKANSAS QUESTION.

The recent message of the President to Congress relative to the condition of affairs in Arkansas has touched the disloyal element on the raw. Herein is the grievance. With that happy knack of condensation characteristic of the man the President thus states it:

To the Senate of the United States: Herewith I have the honor to send, in accordance with the resolution of the Senate of the 3d inst., all the information in my possession out heretofore furnished relative to affairs in the State of Arkansas. I will venture to express the opinion that all the testimony shows that in the election in 1872 Joseph Brooks was lawfully elected Governor of that State; but he has been unlawfully deprived of the possession of his office since that time; that in 1874 the Constitution of the State was by violence, intimidation, and revolutionary proceeding overthrown, and a new State government established. These proceedings, if permitted to stand, practically ignore all the rights of authorities in all the States. Also, what is there to prevent each of the States recently readmitted to Federal relations on certain conditions from changing their constitutions and violating their pledges if this action in Arkansas is acquiesced in? I respectfully submit whether a precedent so dangerous to the stability of State government, if not of the National Government also, should be recognized by Congress. I earnestly ask that Congress will take definite action in the matter to relieve the Executive to act upon the questions which should be decided by the legislative branch of the government.

U. S. GRANT.
Executive Mansion, Feb. 8, 1875.

Arkansas and Louisiana are today analogous in this, that the same irreconcilable, disloyal spirit pervades both States; which unrestrained, threatens ruin to each in the interests of peace and prosperity. What in Arkansas has come to pass and which the President as a loyal Chief Magistrate is bound to observe, calling the attention of Congress thereto; the White League element of Louisiana have determined shall be more than secured here, if they are "only let alone." Every law upon our statute books affecting the citizenship of the negro; his right to vote and be voted for, his security as a free agent in the election of his labor; his liberty and his manhood are alike openly menaced and disturbed. Members of the White League and prominent White League leaders here do not hesitate in avowing that that the entire labor system of the State must be changed. That the colored people's right to vote, to sit on juries and exercise the duties of citizenship are questionable privileges, to be curtailed, if not altogether made negative by Democratic control. That the peace they would have is that "where the heels of one class are on the necks of another"—the peace of the grave yard and the grave. In view of this fact and the hitherto violence of Congress to act, the President again warns that body and the nation of its peril; mindful indeed of the full significance of that cry for protection Fred'k Douglass and other national colored leaders have made, wherein is stated:

"There is still one other alternative to which we are exposed—one which is truly fearful to contemplate. Human nature is the same everywhere. There are many varieties of man, but only one human nature, and it is possible that, stung by madness and desperation by continued and increasing outrages, and seeing no means of escape, a spirit of retaliation and revenge may be aroused which will fill the South with scenes of rapine, blood and fire. To avoid this catastrophe we earnestly appeal to Congress for the action already mentioned, and we invite the sympathy and support to this appeal of all the lovers of liberty and order throughout the country."

GERRITT SMITH MEMORIAL MEETING.

At the instance of the Athenaeum Literary Club and the Rev. Mr. Newman of the Common street Baptist Church a memorial meeting, commemorative of the sorrow the colored citizens of Louisiana and New Orleans have in the death of the lamented philanthropist and veteran abolitionist, Gerritt Smith, will be held in the above mentioned church next Tuesday night at 7 o'clock. J. Sella Martin Esq., the prominent clergymen of the city and other distinguished orators will address the meeting. The public are cordially invited to attend.

ADDRESS OF EX-UNION SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

The meeting of ex-soldiers and sailors held at the State House on Wednesday evening was largely attended. The address to the ex-soldiers and sailors of the United States army, prepared by the committee of whom Col. J. A. Lewis is chairman, and Messrs Thos. Boswell, E. T. Fisher, T. W. Wickam, G. M. Hake, E. S. Swan, W. H. Decker, R. B. Baquie, J. B. Hunter, A. Morrison, R. T. Wheeler and Jas. Duffy are members, recites in a terse preamble setting forth the persecution and ostracism of the ex-Union soldiers and sailors here, the desire of this class to acquaint their comrades elsewhere of the true condition of our affairs. That "the rebels of a few years ago are the merchants, the factors and the planters of now, who deprive hundreds of our comrades of employment because they continue to adhere to the principles of the government." They further say, that thousands of widows and orphans of ex-soldiers mourn the loss of their husbands and fathers killed in cold blood here since the war, for no other reason than that they were Republicans. That "in this land of boasted liberty and justice" these cries of defenseless widows and orphans are answered by the lash, accompanied with threats of being driven from the land where their protectors were slain. That many of the men killed in New Orleans in 1866 and those since slain in the several political massacres throughout the State were Union soldiers and sailors. That the journals which advocate Democracy are supporters of the White League organization and justifiers of murder; and that the report of Gen. Sheridan but faintly portrays the wretched insecurity of loyal life and property here; and that the White League composed of the Ku-Klux, White Camellias and other murderous disloyal organizations, was boldly avowed for the purpose of accomplishing within the Union the disloyal and pernicious purpose they failed to secure in going out. That a most thorough and absolutely perfect organization exists in its diabolical purpose of eliminating from employment of any kind ex-union soldiers and sailors, and loyal citizens; that "the scum of society and controlling element of the Democracy are entrusted with this malignant work. That of justice they are bereft; since 1866 peace has disappeared never to return until the White League is put down. Not till then can law sliding citizens in Louisiana go from their homes with a prospect of returning alive. Safety there is none in this State for Republicans, ex-Union soldiers and sailors. That even God's sanctuary has not been spared, for they have sent their death dealing missiles into the churches while the worshippers were in prayer. "Nor have schools escaped, for bands of White Leaguers paraded the streets of New Orleans from school to school and drove from them the children of African descent, who in some instances, it is but true to state, were their own half sisters." With the detail of these outrages and the fervent hope for the subjugation of the murderous White League the address concludes:

"We can see in the hall of the House of Representatives, in Brown of Kentucky, of the present, the same spirit that animated Brooks of South Carolina in the past. It is the same spirit that has animated the White League of Louisiana in the commission of the crimes which have prompted this address. "We appeal to all our comrades to listen to the stories of our sufferings which the Grant parish trial, the testimony now before Congress, the truthful statistics of outrage and murder that are familiar to the country, the massacre of Conshatka and the insurrection of September 14, tell. We appeal to them to aid us by their sympathy and brotherly feeling in our determination, in spite of all, to remain true to our principles, and stand by the party of right, justice and liberty—the great national Republican party."

A mistake in the setting up of our first page brought at the conclusion of the article on "The Southern Problem" a portion of the able letter of Fred'k Douglass. Our readers will observe in person.

Lent is with us, look out for umbrellas and looks.

PERSONAL.

SENATOR PINCHBACK RISES TO EXPLAIN.

[From the National Republican.]

The New York *Herald* recently published a special dispatch from this city, in which it was stated that Senators Conkling, Frelinghuysen and Howe were opposing the admission of Mr. Pinchback to a seat in the Senate, and setting forth the reasons that prompt those Senators in the alleged opposition. That dispatch was copied by the *Progressive American* of New York, with editorial comments. In reply to the editorial comments Mr. Pinchback has written the following letter to that journal:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1875.
John J. Freeman, Esq., Editor "Progressive American," New York:

DEAR SIR: I have received through Mr. George T. Downing a copy of your valuable paper of February 4, 1875, and have noted the article entitled "Senator Pinchback," in which you suggest and call attention to the supposed unreasonable opposition that I have met from Republican Senators in securing Senatorial recognition. You state:

"Senator Conkling objects because, as he says, it will recognize the validity of the election of 1872. But upon that election Gov. Kellogg holds the reins of the State, and Senator Conkling recognizes him as the lawful Governor. If his election was lawful, then Pinchback's was lawful; if it was unlawful, then why is he recognized as the legal Governor of the State? Frelinghuysen says he is not fit to sit among Senators. Why not? Has anything been proven against him? We haven't heard of it; and if there has, why don't they say so? Senator Howe says he would not on any account vote for him."

I appreciate not only the motive which prompted the article, but the evidence of interest manifested therein by a journal published by and in the interest of colored men. I presume that your reference to the supposed utterances, relative to my case, of Senators Conkling, Frelinghuysen and Howe are based upon incorrect information, and does these Senators injustice. I question whether Senator Conkling has expressed any such opinion as alleged upon my Senatorial contest. Senator Frelinghuysen has repeatedly assured me that his action would not be based upon personal considerations, and I esteem him too honorable to have made the ungentlemanly remark attributed to him. I discredit the remark attributed to Senator Howe, because I have reason to believe that, after a mature consideration of the subject in all of its bearings, he has so far modified his views that he will recognize and sustain my claim as Senator elect from Louisiana.

It is possible there may be Senators sufficiently narrow-minded to be governed by their personal prejudices on this question, supposing that I might desire to take advantage of my official position to force myself unasked upon their social life. Such a supposition would not only proceed upon an unjust estimate of the purposes of my race, but would be in opposition to my own personal respect and manliness, which would prompt me as accurately to respect the social sanctity of others, as it would to protect the integrity of my own.

But I hope better things of Republican Senators than this, and therefore shall wait as calmly as I may, the final settlement of my case, when the votes of honorable Senators with the reasons therefor, shall be placed before the country.

Confident that you appreciate the motives that prompt me to suggest the corrections in reference to the gentlemen named, and thanking you heartily for the interest manifested for me, I have the honor to be your much obliged and obedient servant,

P. B. S. PINCHBACK.

The *Republic* monthly magazine for February is unusually replete with well written and interesting political articles. The first of these, "Is the country prepared for Democratic rule?" deals plainly and logically with the question of a possible Democratic succession and its consequences. In the light of the allies of that party to-day, the White Leagues here and their abettors, the Democratic obstructionists in Congress and the dangerous policy of such a party on all the great questions determined in the result of the war. Besides this there are other equally important articles. "The Political Situation," covering such topics as "Carl Schurz as a Witness," "The President and his Assassins," "York of the 43d Congress," etc. The cost of this monthly, which should be in the hands of every observing citizen, is only \$2 a year, or 25 cts a number.

We are pleased to note the Legislature as busily engaged in the work of legislation; giving no further time to attempts to obtain the presence of members who yet remain away from their duties, but going to active business in the necessary service for the State.

We have received "Wells Annual of Phenology and Physiognomy" for 1875, containing many portraits, biographies and characters of leading men; all the Presidents of the United States; Canon Kingsley; James Lick, Pere Hyacinth; Von Kauback; John Tyndall John Laird; Characters in Shakespeare; Our Eyes—Blue, Black, Gray, Green, Large, Small, Almond, etc.—with more than twenty illustrations. All About Sleep, Eating to Live Living to Eat; Blushing, Cane and Cure; Our faces open books; House Phenology; A Cheerful Face; What am I good for? and much other useful matter. A large octavo sent post paid for 25 cents. Address S. R. Wells, 389 Broadway, New York.

State House Sketches.

NO. 4. HENRY DEMAS.

Representative from St. John the Baptist, was born in that parish in the year 1848. With Representative Guichard of St. Bernard he shares in being the youngest member of the House. Reared in slavery, the sunlight of freedom came not to him until "the tramp, tramp" of the "boys in blue;" when in 1864 he entered the army enlisting in the 80th Colored Infantry, remaining in active service until the latter part of '67. While in the army young E. was took care to grasp all opportunities for education; attending the regimental schools held for the colored troops, and thus gaining the rudiments, which an arduous study of three years in the best schools after his return to civil life, grounded the possession of a fair degree of knowledge. In 1869 Mr. Demas, then twenty-one years old, a elected constable of his parish. A year later he was chosen as Representative to the House of the General Assembly. Re-elected in 1872, he served the two years of his term with so great approbation as to be again elected last year by a very large majority. He is therefore one of the few veterans, while he is yet the youngest member of the House. Very energetic and indefatigable in manner, a hard student and a clear headed, acute thinker, Mr. Demas properly exercises much influence in legislation. He is a clever parliamentarian and orator, as logical and ready in debate as the most successful of his colleagues, measuring ability oftentimes in previous Legislatures with some of the cleverest of the Democratic minority. About five feet ten inches in height, with complexion and manner, and resemblance of figure very like ex-Congressman Elliott, the famous orator of South Carolina, Mr. Demas always commands the close attention of the House when he gains the floor. Deliberate in speech, with a clear enunciation and easy flow of ideas set forth in nervous, terse English, his utterances usually convey great influence. In the future of colored citizenship in Louisiana, Mr. Demas is destined, if living, to exercise much influence.

HON. WILLIAM WILSON WHARTON, State Senator from the 14th district, consisting of the parishes of Iberia, Iberville, West Baton Rouge and St. Martin, was born at Overton Flintshire, England, in 1846. Carefully educated by his father, who was a professor at Rosssett College in Denbighshire, young Wharton, after graduation studied law with his uncle, G. F. Wharton Sr., Solicitor at Manchester, England. In 1866, in company with several young English gentlemen, Mr. Wharton came to America with the intention of making an extended tour through the country, beginning with New Orleans, and thence ascending the Mississippi to the North and West, from which a railroad trip through the Eastern States and a visit to Canada was projected. Arriving in New Orleans in March, 1866, the subject of our sketch found an opportunity for business pursuits which decided his remaining in Louisiana. He became engaged in merchandizing, serving as clerk in a wholesale establishment here,

when in 1867 he received the appointment of a place in the Freedmen's Bureau, serving in various capacities, and the latter part of the time in Iberville parish, until January 1870, when the Bureau was abolished by Congressional enactment. In the same month he was appointed Chief Deputy Sheriff and Deputy U. S. Marshal for the parish, and remained in the exercise of the duties devolving on said offices until April of that year, when he was elected member and president of the police jury. In November 1870, he was chosen Parish Judge, his legal ability and personal popularity having made him the available candidate in the election; but as Gov. Warmoth was not considered in the affair Mr. Wharton was "counted out." In January 1871 he was appointed special agent of the Post Office Department for the State and remained in active service until March 1873. In November 1872 he was elected to the Senate by three thousand majority. Of medium height and fair ruddy complexion; a face denoting candor and ingenuousness, Senator Wharton impresses the beholder favorably. A fluent, ready speaker and able parliamentarian the Senator retains very successfully his own among the ablest and most experienced of his colleagues. Just now, we believe, Mr. Wharton is doing some service in the introduction and passage of bills tending to reform in the reduction of superfluous offices, like that of the State Adjutant General's for instance, and the retention within due compass of the immense appointments, patronage powers of the Governor. Young and with landable ambition there seems no reason why Senator Wharton should not make himself deservedly of influence and continued popularity for the future.

HON. A. D. LEVISEE, Representative of Caddo parish, was born in New York State in 1821. Educated at the University of Michigan, he took a thorough legal course; after graduation practicing as an attorney. In 1847 Mr. Levisse came to Louisiana, settling at Shreveport. Here he prosecuted his profession as a lawyer attaining high and merited distinction from his ability and excellence. Thus esteemed and regarded the war for secession and disunion coming on Mr. Levisse as an old line Whig and Unionist exerted his utmost against it; but at last forced to succumb to the pressure of his rebellious surroundings he gave such adhesion as he might, in deference to the security of his family and himself, to the then government. The overthrow of the rebellion and restoration of the Union found no gladder heart than his. In 1868 on the adoption of the present constitution he was elected District Judge, which office he satisfactorily held until Jan. 1st, 1873. A clear headed, able lawyer respected and loved by the entire community Judge Levisse in the expiration of his term was generally regretted. The election for his successor occurring that year, two candidates by the opposing parties, Republican and Fusion, were named. At the urgent request of a large number of citizens the Judge consented to run as an independent nominee without pledges to either party. In the election he was so nearly successful as to be defeated by a very few votes. Resuming his profession as an attorney, he was last year chosen by the Republican majority of his parish to the Legislature. Prior to and during the election the parish of Caddo experienced the horrors of a White League reign of intimidation and violence. The registered voting population 4700 colored to 1700 whites made the parish so undoubtedly Republican that the League leaders stopped at nothing too malignant, cruel and murderous to affect their purpose of creating a party triumph. The whipping, shooting and hangings of defenseless black citizens, the Conshatka affair in an adjoining parish, the killing of the Spaniard Manuel Nemes, and like crimes, all had a common purpose to this end. In spite of these efforts the Republican nominees were elected. The horrors of the political campaign of last year in that and neighboring parishes equalling in ferocity the terrible incidents of Doctor's

Inferno will probably never be told in their entirety. Portions of the brutality and wicked spirit of the White League therein have been testified to before the recent Congressional Investigating Committee but even these details were mild in comparison to the actual facts. With a residence of twenty-eight years in Shreveport, respected and honored by all classes up to the terrorism invoked by the White League of last year, Judge Levee's experience of the bitterness and intense malignancy of that organization is appalling. About five feet ten inches in height, of stoutish body and kindly face, the full eye and clear open brow demonstrate culture and generous disposition; while the iron gray hair covering a head firmly set on erect shoulders attest a man in the full vigor of physical as intellectual prime.

MR. DAVID YOUNG,

State Senator from the 15th Senatorial district, composed of the parishes of Concordia and Avoyelles, was born a slave in Kentucky on February 4, 1836. While a boy he ran away and escaped to Ohio. There he was recaptured and brought to Natchez, Miss., in 1850, from whence he was subsequently brought to this State in Concordia parish where he now lives. The close of the war and reconstruction found Mr. Young a natural leader and advocate of the newly obtained rights of his people. He was elected by a large vote as Representative to the Legislature in 1868. Here his service and ability secured his reelection in 1870 and '72, and in 1874 his election to the Senate against a powerful combination and great odds by a large and increased majority in the district. Self-educated, of acute perception and vigorous intellect, Senator Young has been and yet remains a hard student and untiring worker. He is a large and finely developed man, about six feet in height. An planter and merchant. Having as early as 1866 felt the force of Wendell Phillips' idea, in the value of land to the negro, and since then owning and tilling the soil in his parish. Exerting large influence, with marked individuality and great "saying powers," the true test in man, as well as the lower animals, Senator Young also owns the chief interest in the Republican journal of his parish, the *Concordia Eagle*, which we may add en passant is one of the best conducted papers in the State.

SENATOR WILLIAM HARPER,

Of the 21st Senatorial District, comprising the parish of Caddo, was born in Tennessee in the year 1834. He was brought to Louisiana as a slave in 1845, and remained in bondage here until the arrival of the Federal forces and the penetration of freedom, with their bayonets, at Shreveport and its vicinity, in 1864. Of representative influence and capacity, the reconstruction of the State with the duties devolving on the recently emancipated and enfranchised citizen, found Mr. Harper an able and faithful ally to Lt. Gov. Antoine in his efforts for the service of his people. In 1870 he was elected Representative to the Legislature; and in 1872, the choice of Senator Antoine for Lieutenant Governor leaving a Senatorial vacancy in the district, Mr. Harper was nominated and elected in his stead, receiving a large and popular vote. Since his election to the Senate Mr. Harper has quietly and efficiently performed the duties of his station, securing for his constituents and district whatever measures of legislation required. With generous instincts and liberality, notwithstanding the base disposition of the mob element of a portion of his constituency, known as the White League, Senator Harper charitably indulges the hope of their reformation and stands with the olive branch of peace, inviting reconciliation on the basis of justice and equal rights to all citizens within his district and for the State. In appearance the Senator is of medium height, full round face with closely cropped whiskers, and dark complexion; of corpulent person, but active habits, he is the embodiment of good humor. In his home at Shreveport he is noted for his hospitality and large charity. His house and hand being ever ready

to receive a friend or supply the needy. Perhaps the only man who could successfully dispute with our United States Minister to England, Gen. Schenck, on the nice points involved in his delightful little brochure on "draw poker," is Senator Harper, whose past knowledge of the mysteries of that peculiarly American game renders him an authority. We need hardly add that Senator Harper now, like Gen. Schenck, remembers "poker" as a reminiscence only of the past.

HON. E. C. HILL,

Representative from Ouachita parish, was born in Mississippi in 1839. Reared in slavery he was brought to this State in 1852. Freedom and enfranchisement found Mr. Hill an active leader, a good mechanic and of much influence among his immediate people. In 1863 he was elected a member of the City Council, and remained in said office for four years, when in '72 he was elected to the Legislature and reelected last year. During all the time of his official life Mr. Hill has pursued his acquired occupation of carpenter, thus commending industry and frugality to his constituents. Of about medium height, of gruff complexion and portly form, with a face beaming with intelligence and kindness, Mr. Hill adds to the good impression produced by the geniality and excellence of his manners. In no sense obtrusive, a quiet working member, content to have his public acts judged by his vote and service in the committee room and true duties of the legislator, he merits as he receives the continued confidence and esteem of his constituents.

HON. EMILE DETIEGE,

State Senator from the Second District of Orleans, comprising the fourth, fifth and sixth wards of New Orleans, was born at St. Martinville, Louisiana, in March 1840. Educated in New Orleans at LeFou's French institute, at 13 years of age he began to acquire the trade of a mechanic. We should here add that the old free colored population, of whom Mr. Detiege is a type, have been rather unique in the matter of occupation; following each in the trade of his predecessors, and progressing with a commendable spirit of emulation in the various branches of industry. Some of our best mechanics and artisans are to be found among them, and they form the great majority of our bricklayers and builders, carpenters, tailors, shoemakers, etc., counting among them no small number of excellent musicians, jewelers, goldsmiths and merchants, brokers and real estate agents. At 13 years of age then young Detiege was a mechanic bricklayer, and was yet working at his trade when the Federal fleet took possession of New Orleans. Offering his services to General Phelps at Camp Parapet in assisting him to drill colored soldiers, that officer soon discovered that his young drill master was not only thoroughly competent, but remarkably fitted for his duties. He had received a fair knowledge of military matters from his uncle, an old Belgium soldier, who had served a long time under Napoleon the First. Speaking but little English at the time young Detiege yet performed so good service that General Phelps, himself one of the most accomplished soldiers of the army, was strong in his praise. Besides this duty and that of quartermaster sergeant he had also to keep a night class to learn the poor, not at the time emancipated, slaves to read. His efforts were crowned with great success. About this time Gen. Phelps was recalled from this department at the request of Gen. Butler. Leaving Camp Parapet he enlisted as a private in Captain Pollin's company of "Free Colored Volunteers," who had just been called into the United States service by Gen. Butler. Forming a regiment in a short time, private Detiege was rapidly promoted, and before the final master of his company becoming First Lieutenant of Company C, First Regiment Louisiana Native Guards, afterward called, by an order from Gen. N. P. Banks, First Regiment Corps d'Armée, of which Lieutenant Detiege was for a long time the Acting Adjutant. The same regiment was later called the 73rd United States

Colored Troops. The prejudices which the colored officers encountered from their white associates and commanders, resulting, save with the exception of Col. Stafford who was their tried friend, in their determination to resign; the last to tender his commission, Lieut. Detiege would not leave his command until he had become assured that his stay longer in the service would degrade his manhood.

The assassination of President Lincoln with its thrill of horror throughout the country evoked a very large mass meeting of condolence of white Unionists and colored citizens at Congo Square. Mr. Detiege prominently participating therein. Later with Thos. J. Durant and Messrs. Fernandez, Jarvis, Horn, Roudanez and others he took part in the effort for qualified suffrage for the colored citizen, claiming that those who had borne arms for the nation's integrity, who could read and owned real estate should have the absolute right to vote. In this effort his time and money were spent freely. Unsuccessful in this partial attempt at suffrage they then determined to make the measure universal and in this additional and grander effort Mr. Detiege spent every dollar he had saved. Visiting several parishes on "the Teche" where it was a matter of life and death to attempt the organization of the colored people at that time into anything like political clubs he exerted his utmost for success. At St. Martinsville he narrowly escaped on several occasions assassination at the hands of armed desperadoes. Continuing in his work there he, however, succeeded in organizing that parish in '68, together with other fearless associates, for Republican success. Receiving the Republican nomination for the 14th Senatorial District for the State Senate in that year, Mr. Detiege declined to serve. Believing himself too young for that important office, he named Mr. Alex. R. François who was elected. Accepting the nomination for the House from the parish of St. Martin's he was defeated by intimidation, violence and frauds perpetrated in the election, the Republican majority being overridden. Pages 134 to 139 of the supplemental report of joint committee of the General Assembly details the conduct of the election at that time in which a letter or report signed by Senator François who so animatedly vent on the lawlessness and terrorism of the desperado element towards Republicans in St. Martin's that Mr. François was violently assaulted therefore on his return to St. Martin's, and died from the effect of the injuries received. Returning to the city after a long struggle of two sessions for his seat in the House, during which neither himself nor his Kuklux competitor were seated, Mr. Detiege became prominent in political affairs here and was foremost in opposition to Gov. Warmoth. During this time he steadily plied his trade. In 1871 appointed an Inspector of Customs he remained in the duties of his station until elected to the Senate in 1874, in the district he has now the honor of representing. The military reputation of Senator Detiege gave him early a command in the State militia. Organizing a battalion under Gov. Kellogg he was not permitted its command owing to the foolish and unwarrantable opposition of that fifth wheel to the State coach, the Adjutant General. During the controversy which ensued, occasioned by the preferred charges of the Adjutant General, Colonel Detiege so completely refuted the allegations as to provoke ridicule against that excellent official. The court martial which was to be, never had place; the ridicule elicited having been too great for the doughty Adjutant General whom Senator Detiege asserts as "an excellent tactician, but devoid of courage."

Haley, the popular newsdealer, besides his immense assortment of journals and periodicals of the day has his shelves filled with works of the best English authors. His "Knights History of England" from B. C. 55 to A. D. 1867 and "Cox's House of Austria" besides other standard productions are admirable specimens of literature. The lovers of good libraries should give him a call.

STAUD.—No man in New Orleans has a more extended reputation as the gatherer and dispenser of news and the current literature of the day, than he at Goldthwaites Book Store, 69 Canal st. For the latest news from all points of the country, a full compendium of the illustrated literature of each day and week, Staub is unequalled both in matter and price. Give him a call.

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LOTTERY.

Legislative Standing Committees.

SENATE.

Judiciary—Brewster, Dumont and Twitchell.

Finance—Wharton, Herwig, Twitchell and Masicot.

Militia—Detiege, Alexander and Crozier.

Enrollment and Engraving—Masicot, Blunt, Herwig, Allain, Anderson, Stamps and Harper.

On Claims—Stamps, Whitney, Coge, Alexander and Harper.

On Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures—Brenux, Landry and Pollard.

On Public Education—Brewster, Burch, Saller, Harper, Kelso and Weber.

On Printing—Blackburn, Glia, Weber, Burch, and Kelso.

On Banks and Banking—Alexander, Allain, Green and Glia.

On Auditing and Supervising the Expenses of the Senate—Herwig, Pollard, Brenux, Harper and Coge.

On Federal Relations—Landry, Whitney and Blunt.

On Penitentiary—Burch, Weber, Harper, Kelso and Chabudra.

On Corporations and Parochial Affairs—Twitchell, Kelso, Harper, Herwig and Wharton.

On Charitable Institutions—Kelso, Brenux, Crozier, Allain.

On Public Lands and Levees—Chabudra, Crozier, Twitchell and Blunt.

On Parks and Public Buildings—Coge, Twitchell, Harper, Anderson and Allain.

On Railroads and Internal Improvements—Sypher, Harper, Herwig, Chabudra and Anderson.

On Health and Quarantine—Weber, Detiege, Alexander and Glia.

On Libraries—Blunt, Green and Landry.

On Pensions—Crozier, Whitney, Blunt, Weber and Pollard.

On Drainage, Canals and Inland Navigation—Harper, Whitney, Coge, Stamps and Wharton.

On Elections—Allain, Weber, Blunt, Harper and Sypher.

On Metropolitan Police—Dumont, Alexander, Detiege and Stamps.

On Elections and Registration—Whitney, Crozier, Chabudra, Glia and Landry.

On Appointment—Pollard, Green, Glia, Brewster and Whitney.

HOUSE.

Committee on Elections and Qualifications—W. G. Lane, of East Baton Rouge, chairman; Hill, of Ascension; Baker, of Bossier; Ruby, of Natchitoches; Parker, of Jefferson; Torke, of Carroll. One vacancy.

Committee on Claims—J. Ross Stewart, of Texas, chairman; Lane, of East Baton Rouge; Polindexter, of Assumption; Triplett, of East Baton Rouge. Three vacancies.

Committee on Judiciary—C. W. Lowell, of Jefferson, chairman; Pierson, of Natchitoches; Baker, of Bossier; Levee, of Caddo; Dewees, of Red River. Two vacancies.

Committee on Ways and Means—C. W. Lowell, of Jefferson, chairman; Mathews, of Texas; Carville, of Iberville; Thomas, of Bossier; Butler, of Ascension; Piles, of St. Mary. Three vacancies.

Committee on Militia—John De Lacy, of Rapides, chairman; Murrell, of Madison; Souer, of Avoyelles; Demas, of St. John the Baptist; Hunnaker, of St. James; Ray, of East Feliciana. Three vacancies.

Committee on Internal Improvements—F. M. Grant, of Morehouse, chairman; Wright, of Terrebonne; Randall, of Concordia; Dickenson, of St. James. Three vacancies.

Committee on Corporations—J. S. Matthews, of Texas, chairman; Made, of Terrebonne; Connaughton, of Rapides; Matthews, of Texas; Demas, of St. John the Baptist. Two vacancies.

Committee on Banks and Banking—S. R. Pile, of St. Mary, chairman; Guichard, of St. Bernard; Crawford, of Rapides; Souer, of Avoyelles. Three vacancies.

Committee on Public Education—J. W. Baker, of Bossier, chairman; Jourdain, of Orleans; Gracien, of Orleans; Woods, of West Baton Rouge; Wright, of Terrebonne; Keating, of Caddo. Three vacancies.

Committee on Enrollment—H. Duran, of St. John the Baptist, chairman; Triplett, of East Baton Rouge; Ray, of East Feliciana; Habann, of Jefferson; Honore, of Point Coupee; Guichard, of St. Bernard; Connaughton, of Rapides; Hunnaker, of St. James; Murrell, of Madison. Two vacancies.

Committee on Public Printing—F. Marie, of Terrebonne, chairman; Souer, of Avoyelles; Wilson, of East Baton Rouge; Drury, of Assumption; Ridgely, of Concordia. Two vacancies.

Committee on Parochial Affairs—L. A. Sasser, of Iberia, chairman; Ruby, of Natchitoches; Davidson, of Iberville; Hill, of Ouachita; Parker, of Jefferson; Grant, of Morehouse; Hill, of Ascension. Two vacancies.

Committee on Penitentiary—T. A. Woods, of West Baton Rouge, chairman; Wilson, of East Baton Rouge; Honore, of Point Coupee; Dixon, of St. James; Marie, of Terrebonne. Two vacancies.

Committee on Federal Relations—Cain Sartin, of Carroll, chairman; Johnson, of St. Soto; Sutton, of St. Mary; Ward, of Grant; York, of Carroll. Two vacancies.

Committee on Public Lands and Levees—E. W. Dewees, of Red River, chairman; Murrell, of Madison; Conin, of St. Tammany; Milon, of Plaquemine. Three vacancies.

Committee on Charitable and Public Institutions—R. B. Ray, of East Feliciana,

chairman; Jones, of Point Coupee; Jourdain, of Orleans; York, of Carroll; Armstrong, of West Feliciana; Stewart, of Tennessee. Three vacancies.

Committee on State Library—George Duany, of Assumption, chairman; Tyler, of De Soto; Davidson, of Iberville; Pile, of St. Mary; Crawford, of Rapides; Ward, of Grant; De Lacey, of Rapides. Four vacancies.

Committee on Contingent Expenses—O. F. Hunnaker, of St. James, chairman; Drury, of Assumption; Parker, of Jefferson; File, of St. Mary; Randall, of Concordia. Two vacancies.

Committee on Registration—William Murrell, of Madison, chairman; Polindexter, of Assumption; Keating, of Caddo; Thomas, of Bossier; Hill, of Ascension. Two vacancies.

Committee on Pensions—J. L. Davidson, of Iberville, chairman; Levee, of Caddo; Southard, of Ouachita; Ruby, of Natchitoches; Ward, of Grant. Two vacancies.

Committee on Railroads—E. L. Pierson, of Natchitoches, chairman; Sasser, of Iberia; Marie, of Terrebonne; Keating, of Caddo; Stewart, of Texas. Two vacancies.

Committee on Constitution—W. F. Southard, of Ouachita, chairman; Souer, of Avoyelles; Armstrong, of West Feliciana; De Lacey, of Rapides; Ward, of Grant. Two vacancies.

Committee on Immigration—Henry Ruby, of Natchitoches, chairman; Connaughton, of Rapides; Butler, of Ascension; Gracien, of Orleans. Three vacancies.

Committee on Agriculture—D. Butler, of Ascension, chairman; Lane, of East Baton Rouge; Ridgely, of Concordia; Hill, of Ouachita; Milon, of Plaquemine. Two vacancies.

Committee on Public Health and Quarantine—F. B. Wright, of Terrebonne, chairman; Ward, of Grant; Levee, of Caddo; Hill, of Ascension. Three vacancies.

Committee on Public Buildings—A. J. Conin, of St. Tammany, chairman; Parker, of Jefferson; Ward, of Grant; Ruby, of Natchitoches; Hunnaker, of St. James; Dewees, of Red River. Three vacancies.

Committee on Canals and Drainage—E. Hubeau, of Jefferson, chairman; Murrell, of Madison; Lowell, of Jefferson; Crawford, of Rapides; Hill, of Ascension. Two vacancies.

Committee on Appropriations—J. J. Souer, of Avoyelles, chairman; Drury, of Assumption; Hunnaker, of St. James; Southard, of Ouachita. Three vacancies.

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Mrs. Caroline Murray, an estimable and aged colored lady, while in company with a number of other people on their way to a wedding in the neighborhood of the National Cemetery, Tuesday night, by a misstep was suddenly precipitated seventy feet into a wayside ravine. What is most remarkable about the incident is the fact that Mrs. Murray sustained no bodily injury. Upon being called upon by her companions to know if she was hurt, she answered: "No; but they tell me there's varmints in dis gully!"

SCIENCE IN STORY.—The series of books bearing this title, from the pen of Dr. E. B. Foote, of New York, is full of humane suggestions as well as humor and scientific instruction. The manifest object of the series is to not only impart a good general knowledge of the human system, but to impress the human mind also with charity and kindness. Those who may employ their time in selling it are not simply book agents, but are, as it were, missionaries in the cause of humanity.

GIROUX HARMONY.—To give happiness, it is said, is God-like; but there are different ways of giving it. We presume few would choose it as it is said once to have been administered by a captain in the navy, who, on meeting a friend as his friend, boasted that he had left his whole ship's company the happiest fellows in the world. "How so?" asked his friend. "Why, I have just flogged seventeen, and they are happy it is over; and all the rest are happy that they have escaped!"

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